FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 082 29 April 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Pentagon Considers Binary Weapons 'Integral' in Warfare [Chernyshev] AA 1
Soviet Embassy in Washington Holds News Conference AA 2
Israelyan Comments on Disarmament Conference [Dmitriyev] AA 2
Western Countries Avoiding Solution to Arms Race [Beglov] AA 3
Conventional Force Reduction Proposal 'Viable' [Sorokin] AA 3
Stockholm Conference Enters 'Crucial Phase' [Viktorov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Apr] AA 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Former Radio Liberty Employee Holds Press Conference A 1
Comments on 20-Year 'Nightmare' A 1
Scores 'Intelligence' Activities A 2
Further Report A 4
Commentary on Upcoming Tokyo Summit A 5
U.S. Manipulates Dollar [Sobolev] A 5
Atlantic 'Solidarity' Hit [Vasilets] A 6
Anti-Libya Sanctions Sought [Alekseyev] A 7
Western 'Contradictions' Criticized [Ablamov] A 8
U.S. Denies Visas to Soviet Auto Workers Group A 9
State Department Denounced A 9
U.S. 'Enterprise' Heading for Mediterranean A 10
TASS Cites PRAVDA Response to U.S. on PDRY Events A 10

NORTHEAST ASIA

Okinawa Peace Rally Appeals for Nuclear-Free Pacific C 1
Japanese Businessmen Cited on Ties With USSR C 1
Official States Pyongyang's Position on Olympics C 2
Soviet Official Discusses USSR-DPRK Economic Ties C 3
USSR Backs DPRK's Peace Initiatives in Far East [Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Apr] C 5
Sokolov Hails 54th Anniversary of KPA Founding [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Apr] C 6

SOUTH ASIA

D 1
DRA Celebrates 8th Anniversary of April Revolution D 1
Karmal Interviewed on Party Tasks D 1
Soviet Withdrawal Envisaged D 1
Soviet Leadership Hails Anniversary [PRAVDA 27 Apr] D 2
DRA Responds to Greetings [PRAVDA 27 Apr D 3
DRA Ambassador Notes Successes D 4
Moscow TV Shows Military Parade [Leshchinskiy] D 5
Defense Minister Addresses Parade D 6
Soviet Delegation Arrives in Kabul [IZVESTIYA 22 Apr] D 6

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Manila Paper Cited on Future of U.S. Bases E 1
[Kuznetsov in PRAVDA 28 Apr]
USSR, SRV Sign 1987 Equipment Supply Protocol E 1
SRV Statement Supports USSR Foreign Policy E 1
New Zealand's Lange Affirms Antinuclear Policy E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Sejm Commission Backs Gorbachev Arms Proposal F 1
[IZVESTIYA 26 Apr]
Soviet-Romanian Cooperation Commission Meets F 1
[IZVESTIYA 26 Apr]

WESTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Cypriot Foreign Minister's Visit G 1
Arrives in Moscow G 1
Begins Talks With Shevardnadze G 1
Meets Society Activists G 1
Luncheon Held G 1
Neste Official Concludes Moscow Negotiations [Helsinki] G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

'Arafat Warned of Israeli Plans for 'Aggression' H 1
[Baghdad Voice of PLO]
Moscow TV Interviews Syrian President H 1
Al-Asad Thanks CPSU for Jubilee Greetings [PRAVDA 25 Apr] H 4
Syrian Prime Minister Thanks Ryzhkov for Greetings H 4
[PRAVDA 25 Apr]
TASS Cites JANA on Libyan Complaint to EEC H 4
Correspondents Describe Al-Qadhdhafi Interview, Tripoli H 5
[PRAVDA 28 Apr]
Soviet Sailors Pay Respects to Libyan Victims H 6
PRAVDA Reports Conclusion of Ramadan Visit to Moscow H 6
Ryzhkov Receives [PRAVDA 20 Apr] H 6
Arkhipov Sees Off [PRAVDA 21 Apr] H 7
TASS Cites Ghali Remarks on Cairo-Moscow Links H 7
Charge d'Affaires Views Relations With UAE [Abu Dhabi WAM] H 8

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

CPSU Delegation Attends Bolivian CP Congress K 1
Arrives in La Paz [PRAVDA 25 Apr] K 1
Greets Bolivian Communist Party K 1
Chilean Military Exiles Urge Resistance to Pinochet K 2

ENTAGON CONSIDERS BINARY WEAPONS 'INTEGRAL' IN WARFARE

D281818 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

ashington is imposing ever new deadly weapons on its NATO allies in a bid to gain ilitary strategic superiority. This time these are binary munitions.

he NATO bloc, shaken by the differences over the Libya crisis, wrote THE TIMES of ondon, were in for heated debates on the question of the production and possible eployment in Europe of new binary chemical weapons.

he ambassadors of the NATO countries are to take a preliminary decision with regard to he deployment of binary weapons in Europe. The final decision is to be adopted by the efence ministers next month.

he U.S. Administration is again turning its allies into accomplices in a peace-endangering action. As with the nuclear Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, now being eployed in several Western European countries, Washington is revealing its perfidy.

nce again, it would like to turn its allies' territory into a target of a retaliatory strike in a devastating chemical war.

inary weapons will become yet another source of threat for the densely populated countries in Western Europe.

he NATO Western European member countries know quite well that the U.S. military-strategic concepts provide for interaction between conventional, nuclear, chemical and electronic means of warfare in combat operations.

entagon officials frankly declared that the U.S. Administration could not rely on arms control, including control in the field of chemical weapons, and that the United States should constantly threaten the Soviet Union in this area and consider chemical war as an integral part of any conflict.

he U.S. allies know equally well that "binary death" is intended primarily for their countries. General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, unequivocally announced in this connection: Binary, along with nuclear weapons are planned for use at the very beginning of hostilities on the European Continent.

he governments of the NATO Western European countries which will tread in Washington's steps will also share with it all responsibility for the building of an insurmountable obstacle in the way of drafting a convention at the Geneva disarmament conference, a convention that would ensure a total destruction of chemical weapons by the turn of the century.

nly one week ago, the USSR tabled new proposals in Geneva, aimed at overcoming the existing differences and facilitating the elaboration of the convention. Washington, in reply to the constructive step, intensified preparations for the continued buildup of chemical arsenals.

he implementation of the American plans will not only negatively affect the talks on a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons.

This step will undermine the military, technical, political and psychological restrictions that are restraining the spread of chemical weapons world-wide.

The plans to produce and deploy binary chemical weapons cannot but give rise to serious concern and indignation around the world. The Soviet Union resolutely denounced the policy and practice of this kind, and repeatedly called on Washington and its allies to weigh all the negative consequences they will have for world security.

SOVIET EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD290904 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] There has been a news conference in the Soviet Embassy in Washington devoted to the new Soviet proposals on a reduction of conventional arms in Europe. The proposals were spelled out by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech in the capital of the GDR on 18 April.

An embassy spokesman explained that together with national means to verify reductions, the Soviet Union was prepared to use on-site international inspection.

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD261908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Report from Geneva by correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev]

[Text] The spring session of the conference on disarmament has come to an end in the Palace of Nations. Representatives of 40 member-states of the conference took part in its work. We asked Comrade Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation to the disarmament conference, to comment on the results of the spring session.

[Begin recording] The spring session of the disarmament conference began soon after the Soviet Union offered a large-scale initiative on questions of disarmament -- I have in mind the declaration by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January -- and it ended a week after the speech by Comrade Gorbachev in Berlin when new and important proposals by the Soviet Union were introduced concerning the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces. So, the conference session was, so to speak, framed by these two major Soviet initiatives.

At the center of attention of the conference were our proposals on questions of nuclear disarmament, the prohibiting the nuclear weapon tests, and the banning of chemical weapons. I want to talk about the important proposal which Mikhail Sergeyevich announced in Berlin -- the new proposal for the reduction of chemical weapons. We spoke of these proposals in specific form on 22 April, and were received in an exceptionally positive way because, and I say this openly, our proposals concerning the elimination of the industrial basis of chemical weapons, as far as it concerns chemical weapons, is one of the central questions of the talks. And now we have proposed such approaches, taking the positions of other states into consideration, as will, it seems to us, offer the possibility of coming to the most rapid concluding of a convention on chemicals. Well, we are gathering again soon. We hope Washington will reexamine its approach to the talks and that they will really act in the spirit of Geneva, that is, in a spirit seeking mutually acceptable solutions. [end recording]

WESTERN COUNTRIES AVOIDING SOLUTION TO ARMS RACE

LD271946 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Our program is being broadcast on the eve of May Day and in the International Year of Peace. Of course, this year working people are expecting governments to make as many simple and clear decisions as possible for peace and the strengthening of international security. Soviet diplomacy consistently acts in the spirit of the Year of Peace. This year got off to a good start in the form of our plan for nuclear disarmament and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which advanced a program for an all-embracing system of international security. Taken unawares by such a fundamental approach to international affairs, Western politicians are doing all they can to decline the solutions proposed by the Soviet Union and are putting forward all sorts of pretexts and reservations. For example, the West has begun to talk about the impossibility of parting with nuclear weapons. The pretext for the myth about the alleged overwhelming superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries in conventional weapons and armed forces, has been resurrected.

Speaking not long ago in Berlin, Comrade Gorbachev put forth a clear and simple proposal: Let us reach agreement on substantial reductions in all components for conventional weapons and armed forces both in Eastern and Western Europe and from the Atlantic to the Urals. Let us do this strictly in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Thus, the references to some sort of superiority would no longer obstruct the path to nuclear disarmament. Just recently, a Soviet proposal was put forth at the Geneva Disarmament Conference on the complete elimination of chemical weapons and of its industrial production base, along with strict monitoring. That means that a strike has also been made against the other conjecture alleging that nuclear disarmament is being hindered by the mythical Soviet superiority in chemical weapons. Finally, this week saw the publication of peaceful cooperation of countries in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region in the name of the quest for a reliable security system. This means that our plans in Asia are the same as those in Europe and throughout the world.

As for U.S. policy, as is obvious it is going in the diametrically opposite direction. Today it is sufficient to say just one word -- Libya -- and no other evidence is needed. The barbarous aggression against Libya is the calling card of Washington's policy.

CONVENTIONAL FORCE REDUCTION PROPOSAL 'VIABLE'

LD290402 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Interview with "military and political analyst" Konstantin Sorokin by unidentified studio announcer on Soviet proposal for conventional force reductions in Europe -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Recently, the Soviet Union launched another arms control initiative, proposing deep reductions in conventional forces in Europe. Konstantin Sorokin is a military and political analyst. Why does this latest Soviet initiative have a specific European bearing?

[Sorokin] You see the confrontation of conventional forces in Europe has reached the highest level in the world. Three million people are under arms on each side. Besides their combat equipment is extremely sophisticated with the destructive power of some weapons approaching that of nuclear charges.

[Announcer] Ah, but what in concrete terms is the Soviet Union proposing?

[Sorokin] The USSR proposes significant cuts in all the components of the land Armies and tactical Air Forces by the European countries and by the United States, and Canada in their respective contingents in Europe. All units covered by the cuts would be disbanded and their arms either destroyed or stored on national territory. Parallel with this medium range nuclear arsenals should be curtailed. The reductions are to cover the vast area sprawling between the Atlantic and the Urals and are to be closely monitored by the national technical means of verification and by international forms of verification including on site inspection if needed.

[Announcer] And is there anything new in this Soviet move?

[Sorokin] Most of its provisions go far beyond what was suggested previously, and in many respects the initiative is a big step toward the Western position, especially in the field of verification and (?area coverage).

[Announcer] And why are tactical aviation and medium range nuclear weapons involved in the package?

[Sorokin] We are now in the era of combined service operations. Both the American air-land battle concept and the NATO (FOFA) plan, that is a follow on forces attack, envisage mostly integrated actions by field troops and air forces. Their resources have become so closely interwoven that it makes little sense to cut one element while leaving the other intact so that tactical aircraft which back up army squads and the like are likewise well suited for nuclear missions and are mostly under 1,000 km in combat range.

That is our medium range. This is not covered by the INF [Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force] division of the current nuclear and space talks in Geneva, which are in any case bilateral. So I believe that the proposed approach offers the best chance to discuss these dual role grey-area systems. Then too if armored and artillery units are to be disbanded, their heavy arms, such as medium range missiles, as a rule fitted with nuclear warheads, should be dismantled. And these things are so interrelated that they are better dealt with in a single package.

[Sorokin] This strategy is two-pronged in my view. First it's designed to warn against overoptimism in the West, as Mr Weinberger did. Secondly it is designed to keep keep the media tight lipped about the Soviet initiative. The second approach is very much favored in London.

[Announcer] And how do you account for this attitude?

[Sorokin] For some months now the West has been rejecting the Soviet program of nuclear disarmament. It speaks of some kind of a Warsaw Treaty conventional superiority which can be countered only by nuclear weapons. Now the USSR has shown once again that its disarmament plan includes deep cuts in conventional forces to low and equal levels, and it has given concrete details of how it visualizes these cuts. The Western leaders are thus shown to be opposing nuclear disarmament because they simply cannot see the world without nuclear weapons, and Britain in particular is keeping so silent about the Soviet proposal because it is engaged in a conventional arms buildup to strengthen its muscles in Europe and to have a substantial power to project overseas.

[Announcer] Now you mention the NATO argument alleging a Warsaw Treaty conventional superiority.

[Sorokin] This is simply nonexistent. NATO is indeed somewhat behind in tactical aviation but this can well be put right within the framework of the recent Soviet proposals.

[Announcer] And now when they invoke Eastern hordes overwhelming a sector of Western defenses the NATO leaders presumably ignore the true political intentions of the socialist states?

[Sorokin] That's a very important point. The East has no aggressive designs whatsoever. As the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev put it in Berlin the other day, we will never take up arms against Western Europe unless we or our allies are attacked.

[Announcer] I understand sometimes there is a tendency to write off, shall I say, the Soviet offer as a propaganda ploy.

[Sorokin] I've just outlined its key aspects. I think they make it plain the Soviet proposals are not a talking shop exercise but a viable part of a comprehensive disarmament scheme.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ENTERS 'CRUCIAL PHASE'

PM281530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Major General M. Viktorov: "Stockholm: The Size of the Responsibility"]

[Text] The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, whose latest session began on 15 April, has entered a crucial phase -- elaborating the final document. The forum participants -- 33 European states, the United States, and Canada -- have agreed on the shape of the document and have started to elaborate mutually acceptable formulations on such problems as the nonuse of force, the limitation of the scale of military exercises, the exchange of annual plans for notifiable military activity, notification of major exercises, and the invitation of observers to these exercises.

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states have consistently advocated that the Stockholm Conference develop the confidence-building and security measures elaborated in Helsinki in 1975 and that it make new, effective, amd militarily vital decisions making it possible to strengthen these measures and reduce the danger of military confrontation in Europe. Together with other initiatives, the socialist countries submitted a proposal on limiting the size of military exercises to 40,000-50,000 people, and amphibious and airborne forces to 7,000. They also backed the neutral and nonaligned countries' idea that no exercise in Europe should be more than five times bigger than the notifiable size and the duration of the exercise should be not more than 15 days. The suggested limits are reasonable, balanced, and perfectly acceptable to all European states, including the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, since, on the one hand, they enable one to see the dangerous dimensions of exercises and, on the other hand, they recognize the need that certain countries and military alliances have to train their troops at the operational as well as tactical level.

It must be noted that most of the states attending the conference are in favor of measures limiting military activity in Europe. This is perfectly natural and reasonable. There is an obvious objective need for such measures.

The scale, intensity, and duration of military activity on the European Continent are tending to increase all the time.

This activity is becoming most dangerous in the NATO countries. There are more than 1,000 NATO exercises of various kinds every year in Europe and in the Atlantic. A number of them involve a vast number of servicemen and a vast quantity of combat equipment. For example, NATO's annual "Autumn Forge" maneuvers involve around 350,000 people, 15,000 tracked and wheeled vehicles, 2,000 combat aircraft, and around 400 combat and auxiliary ships. During maneuvers in Western Europe, in adjoining sea (ocean) areas, and in airspace from Norway to Turkey they rehearse scenarios for unleashing and waging war using conventional, chemical, and nuclear weapons. Even according to Western specialists, the scale of the activity clearly exceeds combat and operational training requirements, seriously worries neighboring states, and leads to the destabilization of the situation in Europe.

The point is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish maneuvers of that size both at sea and on land from the preparatory stages of the deployment of armed forces for real combat actions. The situation is aggravated by the fact that ground forces, the air force, and the navy operate in exercises with standard combat weapons and ammunition, nuclear included. In connection with these dangerous NATO actions the Warsaw Pact countries have been forces to adopt corresponding countermeasures. All this leads to an increase in distrust and tension and a higher level of military activity in general and increases the possibility of military confrontation. The danger of conflict breaking out is particularly high because of provocative actions by groups of U.S. ships and ground forces near foreign borders, when there are deliberate violations of another state's airspace and waters and as a result of an error or miscalculation.

The provocative entry by U.S. warships into the territorial waters of the USSR and Bulgaria in the Black Sea and the actual U.S. aggression against Libya are a graphic confirmation of the need to adopt effective measures against the possible unleasing of an armed conflict in the European region. This confronts Europe and above all the NATO countries with a serious choice: passivity and, even more so, connivance at or involvement in such actions threatens to throw international relations into confusion, with unpredictable consequences.

The process of limiting military activity must embrace all states, especially those in blocs. It does not undermine any country's security and it does not require any extra expenditure. On the contrary, the adoption and implementation of limitation agreements would bring all the signatory states military-political and economic benefits.

The question is clear, one would think. But what is the problem? Who is against reducing military activity in Europe? More than any other it is the United States, Britain, and France.

In their opposition to the elaboration of limitation measures these countries cite the absence of parity in conventional armaments, the special requirements of the operational training of their forces, climatic conditions, seasonal work on the territory of the bloc's European countries, and much else. The Atlantists' arguments are obviously farfetched.

Take the question of the correlation of forces. The population of the NATO countries is 620 million and of the Warsaw Pact countries, 375 million. The NATO bloc surpasses the Warsaw Pact Organization in terms of total number of armed forces personnel, in terms of the number of combat-ready divisions and in terms of antitank facilities; it has approximately the same amount of artillery and armored equipment. The Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces have a few more tactical aircraft than NATO.

Nor can one discount the fact that powerful NATO naval strike groups are always present in the Atlantic Ocean and in the seas that wash Europe. The U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean is in a state of constant combat readiness. The U.S. 2d (Atlantic) Fleet, possessing 5 aircraft carriers and more than 100 other warships, is almost totally orientated toward Europe. In Western Europe and areas adjoining it there are more than 200 major military bases which are the strong points of the North Atlantic bloc's military structure.

The NATO representatives themselves once again suggested at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe limiting the size of major military exercises to 50,000 people. In support of this proposal the Belgian representative, for example, stated: "It is in the interests of both sides to prevent over-intensive military activity from causing violations of stability in the region." The question is, what has changed since that statement was made? Why was the limitation of military activity not prevented by climatic conditions, by seasonal fieldwork, or by the requirements of operational training? In fact, the need to examine the question of adopting limitation measures has become even more urgent.

But the NATO states will not seek compromise solutions. The obstructionist position of the United States and its closest bloc allies is inhibiting the elaboration of mutually acceptable accords. This is the crux of the difficulties in Stockholm.

Limitation measures certainly must be adopted. Life itself demands it. And states are putting forward these measures not out of weakness, but out of an awareness of their lofty responsibility for European security, a desire to stabilize the situation and reduce the dangerous confrontation in Europe.

One must not play at politics in the nuclear age, M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the meeting with the working people of Tolyatti. The USSR is expecting politicians and parties, including those in the NATO countries, to recognize the new realities. And the realities are such that the limitation of the scale of military activity is an imperative demand of the times.

FORMER RADIO LIBERTY EMPLOYEE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Comments on 20-Year 'Nightmare'

LD281628 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- Oleg Tumanov, former acting editor-in-chief of the Russian service of Radio "Liberty" [RL], spoke at a press conference at the Press Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. today. He told newsmen how after defecting to the West more than 20 years ago he had found himself in an anti-Soviet trap set up by the military intelligence service and the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. U.S. intelligence officials arranged his employment with Radio "Liberty" where he started at the very bottom and worked his way up to an editor of the news desk of the Radio "Liberty"'s Russian service, chief of the news desk, and chief of the current affairs desk. Finally, in recent time he was performing the duties of editor-in-chief of the Radio "Liberty"'s Russian service.

Oleg Tumanov emphasised in his statement that "the RL/RFE [Radio Free Europe] are a branch of U.S. secret services, a convenient front for covert operations against the USSR and other socialist countries. The visible tip of the iceberg are the so-called propaganda activities aiming to implant such ideas in the minds of Soviet people as would serve the secret services' ends".

"The invisible activities, which are pursued by the radio station and its individual services and which remain unknown to the audiences at large, are purely in the nature of intelligence. This, incidentally, is not a secret to the West German Government. In its time the Social Democratic Government told the Americans to remove the radio stations from West German territory but afterwards no more such demands have been made. There are obviously several explanations for this and one is cooperation between the U.S. and West German intelligence services".

"Over my twenty years of work at the radio station I have seen many documents, attended the conferences of its senior officials and personally talked to representatives of U.S. secret services and can say confidently that the radio service's executive staff has invariably included U.S. intelligence officers. Let us look at how things stand today. RL director Nikolay Prokofiyevich Vaslev is a staff member of U.S. military intelligence and his assistant Nikolay Petroff is a C.I.A. staffer. These are just some of the names in the Russian service. The list can be continued."

"But I will name a whole department which works directly under the C.I.A.'s control. The address is 193 Saint-Germain Boulevard, Paris. Located there is the so-called audience research department. It is headed by C.I.A. officer Gene Parta. Similar offices in Vienna, Rome, Copenhagen, Duesseldorf, Hamburg, Salzburg and elsewhere also report to him. The department and its affiliates gather and process information on issues of interest to the C.I.A. and the defense intelligence agency and approach Soviet citizens on visits abroad with the aim of cultivating possibly and recruiting them".

"All these are in fact the C.I.A.'s foreign outposts", Oleg Tumanov said. "I do not know whether, say, the government of neutral Austria is aware of this".

"It is for more than twenty years that I lived in the West", he said. "For most of that time I worked on Radio Liberty. I lived through both the periods of tension and the periods of detente."

"But the RL's role and tasks have never changed under any circumstances. In any international weather, Radio Liberty has remained a mouthpiece of the warlike group of politicians to whom peaceful cooperation with the USSR and peaceful co-existence are more frightening than the aspen stake."

"The radio service has always been hostile to the Soviet system and especially now. It unswervingly follows the policy line which the U.S. Government has adopted of late towards the USSR. It is a policy of sharply aggravating relations between the two countries, a policy of ignoring any peace initiative coming from the Soviet leadership, a policy of heightening international tension."

"My road back home has been tortuous", Oleg Tumanov said in conclusion. "I wouldn't wish anybody to experience this kind of 20-year-long road. I am now at home and it would seem the easiest thing to say that everything I have lived through has been a nightmare dream. No, a dream it hasn't been. Everything I told you here has been a reality, a nightmarish reality. Only perhaps it is not everybody that can see this reality objectively. I could and so the road back to my homeland was for me the natural and logical one. At a difficult time, and the world is going through a difficult time now, every honest person should be with his own people. This is why I am here."

Scores 'Intelligence' Activities

LD290156 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[USSR Foreign Ministry news conference at the Press Center on 28 April with statement by Oleg Tumanov followed by questions and answers; recorded -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] [Caption reads "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center." Camera shows journalists in hall, Tumanov making his statement, four men seated on the platform. They are indentified by nameplates as follows: left to right on screen; O.A. Tumanov, Yu.A. Gremitskikh, N.A. Ushakov; the nameplate for the fourth man is not legible]

[Tumanov] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen. It seems that I should begin by explaining why I am here at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center today, and not in my office at 67 [?Fockingestresse] in Munich, where the headquarters of RL and RFE are located. In November, at the end of November 1965, seaman Oleg Tumanov, born in Moscow in 1944, disappeared from a Soviet warship while it was sailing in the Mediterranean. For some time, this was probably considered an accident, but in fact it was a case of defection. At that time, the U.S. and British intelligence services were pretty quick in working on me, and as early as December 1965, a U.S. Air Force aircraft delivered me to Frankfurt-on-Main in West Germany.

I can foresee questions that will probably arise here: What was it that prompted me to run away from a Soviet warship, and why did I betray my homeland? It is difficult for me to answer this question, and I have been asked it dozens of times. If I tell you that I was about 20 years old at the time, that I wanted to take my destiny into my own hands, that there was perhaps a bit of selfishness in the act and a failure to realize the future consequences of such an action -- all of this played a part. It is not as though I was having a difficult time on the ship. My period of service was coming to an end. My mother, father, and brother were waiting for me in Moscow. So I repeat, yet again that it is most extremely difficult for me to answer the question on my reasons for running away. Well, as I said, I was hoping to take my destiny into my own hands.

Unfortunately, nothing went the way I expected and I fell into the hands of U.S intelligence. Then, following several conversations and meetings, I was invited to RL in Munich.

This was in 1966. At that time, the staff office at RL consisted mainly of former White Guards and Vlasovites, people who switched sides during the war. It was clear that with a crew like that -- and the CIA knew that perfectly well -- one could not go very far. And so in 1966, the search was stepped up for, so to speak, new blood. I had no special training, no experience whatsoever in radio work, yet all the same I was, as it were, offered a job.

Now I would like to say a few words about what RL is. At one time Senator Fulbright said -- and he was thinking of RFE too -- that these two radio stations are a relic of the Cold War, from the times of the Cold War. It is possible the senator was hoping the international climate would warm up and, in that case, these relics would probably disappear of their own accord. But as you see, both radio stations still exist magnificantly and are magnificently alive.

Both radio stations are effecively subsidiaries of the U.S. special services, a convenient front for conducting various manners of covert operations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The visible tip of the iceberg, that is, the purely propaganda activities, is a very, very small part, because the main activity is, so to speak, directed towards extolling in the consciousness of Soviet citizens the ideas that suit the special services, that is the first point. Then there is the pure intelligence activities, that is, activities of an intelligence nature.

[Announcer] Then those participating in the news conference answered questions from journalists. Here Professor Ushakov, department head in the Institute of State and Law at the USSR Academy of Science, answers the question: Is the activity of RL in accordance with the norms of international law?

[Ushakov] It is a fact that RL attempts to disinform the Soviet population about the internal events in our country about Soviet state foreign policy, and international affairs. It is an unbroken stream of lies and slander about the Soviet social and state system, about Soviet legality, Soviet socialist democracy [word indistinct] national differences between the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Of course, such hostile, slanderous, and subversive propaganda is utterly incompatible with international law. It is completely against the law. This arises first of all from the basic principles of international law, stated and fixed in the UN Charter, according to which, as the declaration of 1970 says -- and I quote -- No state, or group of states, has the right to interfere, directly or indirectly, for any reason at all, in the internal or external affairs of any other state. Here it is necessary to bear in mind that the activity of RL is carried out under the direct control [word indistinct] and observation of the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Administration, and is financed by the state budget. Therefore, the U.S. has direct international responsibility for the activity of this radio station.

[Question] Second Class Captain Nikitin, Observer for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. You spoke about the links between the radio station and CIA. Are there such links with the Pentagon and what is their nature?

[Tumanov] The fact is that different services, special services, of the United States, both the CIA and military intelligence, make wide use of the research materials, let's say, at the centers of the two radio stations. They are also involved in research in the military field. People who leave the Soviet Union normally undergo debriefing by military intelligence and by the CIA. They collect material... [corrects himself] this material is collected, and returns in part to the radio station in a summarized form, and in full form -- I say that it often also contains military information, so to say -- that goes both to the Pentagon and to Langley.

It is well known that in cases, let us say of some military action, both radio stations pass under the jurisdiction of the Pentagon, since they both have a staff of translators, and all sorts of other data, which is essential for psychological and propaganda warfare.

[Announcer] The participants in the news conference answered other questions from journalists.

Further Report

LD281844 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- Oleg Tumanov, former acting editor-in-chief of the Russian-language service of Radio Liberty told a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists today that he had returned home of his own free will, that he "had not been an agent of the State Security Committee" of the USSR and "had not been kidnapped by agents of the State Security Committee."

Tumanov described Radio Liberty's links with the U.S. intelligence community which was shaping the radio programmes beamed at the Soviet Union.

He disclosed that, according to instructions Radio Liberty was receiving from Washington, any action by the Soviet Union, directed at lessening international tension, was to be described in broadcasting by Radio Liberty and Free Europe as propaganda that had nothing to do with the USSR's real policy.

That remained the main trend today, he pointed out.

On Radio Liberty's ties with international, regional and national Zionist and other reactionary organizations, Tumanov said that they were exerting considerable pressure on the shaping of programmes intended for the Soviet Union.

The Radio Liberty Russian service was maintaining through its correspondents and staff in Munich close contacts with various anti-Soviet organizations in the West, such as the Popular Labour Union which actively cooperated with the Nazis during the Second World War.

On allocations for Radio Liberty, Tumanov said that, judging by the U.S. Congress' and President's attitude to it, "There are no particular difficulties in allocating funds for the radio station."

Tumanov said that various services and military intelligence of the United States extensively used materials provided by the special research centres of Radio Liberty and Free Europe.

These centres were also engaged in research in the military sphere. Their offices were operating, for instance, in Paris and Salzburg. Information, obtained from these centres, was processed and checked by military intelligence and the CIA and then returned, in part, to the radio stations for transmission, and, in a bigger volume, to the Pentagon.

It was stressed at the press conference that several Western countries, above all the United States were conducting subversive activity against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, using radio propaganda for this purpose as well.

The American-run Radio Liberty and Free Europe stations, operating from West German territory, were the most odious of the Western radio stations that were grossly interfering in the USSR's internal affairs.

The activity and programmes of these stations were poisoning the international atmosphere, and were directed against mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples.

COMMENTARY ON UPCOMMING TOKYO SUMMIT

U.S. Manipulated Dollar

LD252322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] The meeting of the seven, as they are called, in Tokyo, plans to examine many problems. The U.S. AP press agency notes that these are basically the same problems that were examined at the preceding meeting. To this day, the problems have not changed, including trade wars of various kinds between the three centers of the capitalist world: the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. Japan is trading with more success than its partners. The clash of economic interests of all these industrialized capitalist countries in the developing world is also causing contradictions.

Here is yet another example of such contradictions: According to Western news agencies' reports from the Japanese capital, the Tokyo stock exchange is gripped by fever, which has acquired almost historical character. It has been brought about by the unusually sharp reduction in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar. It has fallen to the lowest level in the post-war period. What has caused it? What is behind such highly unusual phenomenon? My colleague, Boris Andrianov, will speak about it.

The financial panic at the Tokyo stock exchange has been intentionally created by the local branches of U.S. banks. Simultaneously they started to throw on the currency market huge dollar consignments, exceeding many times their demand. As a result, the U.S. currency has swiftly become underpriced. Such a purely financial machination has led to the fact that the exchange rate of Japanese yen in relation to the U.S. dollar has grown automatically. This is precisely what Washington was striving for.

I will certify such a conclusion with a concrete example. President Reagan this week gave an interview to news agency correspondents. In particular they asked the White House master how he assesses the change in the exchange rate of the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. In reply, the U.S. President said with unconcealed satisfaction that he approves the present changes in the currency system of the capitalist countries. He added that the changes that occurred are fully justified, because Japan, in his words, has had an advantage in its trade relations with the United States. Incidentally, I will recall that the United States trade deficit with Japan grew last year to almost $50 billion. The Washington administration has decided to improve its affairs in this region by inflicting a powerful financial blow to its Far Eastern partner and competitor. After all, the increase in the yen exchange rate in relation to the dollar leads inevitably to the artificial inflation of prices of Japanese products on the world markets, including the U.S. domestic market.

It is easy to understand that in such a situation the Japanese goods' ability to compete will drop sharply and this means also their sale beyond the borders of the Land of the Rising Sun.

Washington, with full care, has inflicted its financial blow on Japan several days before the meeting of the heads of states and governments of the seven largest capitalist countries, to be held in Tokyo on 4-6 May. According to the statement of the chairman of the board of directors of the U.S. Chrysler Corporation, we can now talk with the Japanese from a position of strength. In Washington, they now no longer consider it necessary to conceal the fact that at the meeting in Tokyo the United States intends to exert the gravest pressure upon its partners from the industrially developed countries. President Reagan himself has declared plainly that he will insist that the seven partners open their markets to U.S. products. In the opposite case, Reagan threatened that protectionist measures related to their exports to the United States will be strengthened.

In a word, the Americans have made up their mind to fatten up their economy at the expense of Japan and Western Europe, which are constricting the United States on world markets. Will Washington be successful in this plan? It is hardly possible to bring full light on this issue. It is clear that mutual relations between the three basic centers of today's imperialism are full of obvious and hidden contradictions and a concord of the positions of this not-at-all "holy trinity" is more and more proving to be a consequence of U.S. pressure or open diktat in the intest of, above all, the United States itself. However, it naturally leads not to the overcoming, but to sharpening of the inter-imperialist contradictions, in which new explosions of confrontation of new forms and directions are inevitable.

Atlantic 'Solidarity' Hit

LD282059 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- By TASS News Analyst Valentin Vasilets

What is more important -- Atlantic solidarity or respect for generally recognized norms of international law?

It seems that the United States' Western European allies are now confronted with the dilemma following Washington's terrorist action against Libya and its threats to act likewise in the future.

The U.S. is exerting ever greater pressure on its partners, demanding obedience. The pressure is mounting as the date of the Tokyo summit of seven major capitalist countries is approaching.

In Tokyo, President Ronald Reagan will try and compel the other summiters to agree to joint sanctions against Libya, described as "centre of international terrorism," and against other countries should the American Administration classify them as similar "centres."

It is clear that Britain's Conservative government does not have the problem. Its credo is as follows: What is good for Washington, is good for London.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in her recent radio interview with the British Broadcasting Corp., promised to side with President Reagan in Tokyo in the struggle for approval of a comprehensive package of measures against international terrorism.

She did not rule out support for possible American strikes against the capitals of other nations, for instance, Damascus and Tehran.

Many Western European members of the NATO bloc hope that they appeased their leader by adopting a number of sanctions against Libya at the latest foreign ministers' meeting.

They won condescending approval from Vice-President George Bush who called the sanctions inspiring. But he, as well as President Reagan made it clear that they viewed them only as a beginning.

No matter what rhetoric they resort to in Western Europe, those who are prepared to follow unquestioningly the United States, will not evade responbility for complicity in at least three disgraceful acts.

Firstly, they are taking part in the campaign of shameless lies fed by the American Administration to its people and international public and to its NATO allies.

Although Washington has been stepping up an anti-Libyan campaign for several years, it has not as yet provided any evidence on Tripoli's involvement in preparing terrorist acts.

Secondly, they will join the dangerous policy of state-sponsored terrorism pursued by the American Administration. It is clear to all now that the murder of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, was one of the hief objectives of the bombing runs against Tripoli.

Members of his family, dozens of civilians were killed and wounded. Is it not terrorism?

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, administration officials said in Washington that President Reagan at least twice authorised secret operations with a view to organizing a coup against the Al-Qadhdhafi regime.

That is why when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in his latest interview in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES that the United States should think of conducting covert actions in order to weaken the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, he was, putting in mildly, playing the hypocrite. They had thought of that previously, and more than once.

Thirdly, in backing the U.S. acts, the allies abet it in violating international law. The majority of U.N. member states are convinced in the total lawlessness of such acts. This is evidenced by the debate at the U.N. Security Council conducted at the initiative of the non-aligned countries.

By imposing their unwarranted sanctions against Libyan diplomatic missions, the Western European countries are in fact encouraging the course towards undermining interstate relations. It is naive to think that this will not affect their ties with other countries, above all, developing ones.

Atlantic solidarity is something one has to pay dearly, by forgoing both moral and legal norms.

Anti-Libya Sanctions Sought

LD281457 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 28 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] High-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration are continuing to whip up an anti-Libyan campaign. By the way, the reaction of the international community to the recent U.S. bombing of Libyan towns also aroused the extreme annoyance of Washington. By merely making use of its veto power the United States avoided the adoption of the appropriate resolution in the UN Security Council condemning this bandit act.

President Reagan has again unleashed attacks on the Libyan leadership. He made a speech to employees of the Hickam air base on the Hawaiian Islands, where he made a stopover on the way to Indonesia and Japan.

Reagan nakedly [ogol'no] accused the Libyan Government of state terrorism,and stressed that Libyans had better be prepared for the consequences of such a policy their country is allegedly conducting. Observers have assessed this as an intention to repeat the barbaric act which led to the deaths of many completely innocent people.

In the next few days, the White House boss will be meeting with foreign ministers of ASEAN member-countries on the island of Bali, and it is highly probable that he will try to impose this point of view on the issue of fighting state terrorism as well. As for the meeting of the leaders of seven major capitalist states in Tokyo, where President Reagan is heading for himself, the President intends to seek from his partners the adoption of joint economic and political sanctions against Libya, as Secretary of State Shultz has said.

Western Contradictions Criticized

LD281636 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Preparation for the Tokyo summit conference of the seven major capitalist countries has been completed in the main. It is already apparent that the conference will be marked by the further aggravation of contradictions among the USA, West European countries and Japan. The United States would like to avoid in Tokyo the discussion of its egoistic economic policy, particularly of the problem of huge U.S. budgetary deficits that stem from the arms race and that are covered by attracting foreign capital to the USA which adversely affects the economy of the United States allies.

This is why it is now said in Washington that the United States is "in a very good form" on the eve of the Tokyo meeting. This awkward maneouvre, however, was exposed the other day by none other than former director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Reagan administration David Stockman. He said that serious economic and financial difficulties had befallen the USA, that the national debt rose by one trillion dollars within five years, that the foreign trade deficit reached the unprecedentedly high level and that there is a difficult situation in agriculture. The growth of industrial output in the past five years was insignificant and the United States economic position, in perspective, is precarious.

The United States would like to overcome its difficulties at the expense of the allies, through further manipulations with bank rates, that draw capital to the United States, by aggravating foreign trade expansion. And this, undoubtedly, will be manifested in Tokyo. On the eve of the conference, Washington "pounded the table", making it plain that it intends to speak in Tokyo from the positions of strength. From May 1, before the very conference, the United States intends to impose curbs on the import from West European countries. The United States demands that a number of provisions of the treaty on the entry of Spain and Portugal into the Common Market, the provisions that do not suit Washington, be revised. Washington decided to resort to crude pressure to widen the access of its farm produce to West European markets.

The United States is annoyed at the stiffening of competition from Western Europe and Japan in aerospace, electronic and automobile industries.

The economic, financial and technological superiority over rivals that the United States had till late sixties is now seriously challenged. And Washington intends to employ the tactic of arm-twisting at the negotiating table in an effort to regain if only some of the positions lost in competition. For this purpose the United States openly makes threats of using protectionism against allies, though it pays lip service to adherence to free trade.

No less acute are the contradictions in the financial sphere which is shown by the advance of the dollar on the Japanese yen which leads to bankruptcies of medium and small enterprises in Japan. Contradictions in the financial sphere are also shown by perpetual monetary fever in Western Europe.

Under the pretext of community of interests, the United States intends to seek accord in Tokyo. But according to Washington's tradition this will be done by means of pressure and diktat, with reliance on the U.S. economic might which cannot but cause counteraction of the United States allies.

U.S. DENIES VISAS TO SOVIET AUTO WORKERS GROUP

LD281345 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- The U.S. Department of State has denied entry visas to a tourist group of Soviet automobile workers which was going to make a two-week trip over American cities.

A TASS correspondent has been told at the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions that the stand of the U.S. authorities showed that they did not favour the development of contacts between the working people of the two countries. The stay of the group in the U.S. would coincide with the centenary of the holiday of working people's solidarity.

Nikolay Sudarikov, a fitter from a Moscow plant and a member of the group, said: "I am astonished at our group being denied a visa. The U.S. talks so often about its democracy. However, in reality the U.S. authorities impede contacts between representatives of the two countries. We, Soviet workers, would like to have a closer look at the life of our colleagues, American automobile makers".

The TASS correspondent was also told at the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions that American trade union delegations often visited the USSR. At the same time, U.S. authorities on many occasions deny visas to Soviet trade union delegations. There are no trade union functionaries in the tourist group, only factory and office workers from Soviet automobile-making plants.

State Department Denounced

LD281928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Ruling circles of the United States have again demonstrated their reluctance to promote an expansion of Soviet-U.S. ties. This was discussed at a press conference today in Moscow. The refusal by the U.S. State Department to issue entry visas to members of a Soviet tourist group comprised of representatives of the Soviet automobile industry, is eloquent testimony to this.

Referring to the law on national security, the U.S. authorities are exercising genuine arbitrariness over the question of granting entry documents.

Their refusal to issue visas for political reasons long ago became their norm and served their cause this time also. It is significant that the trip by the Soviet tourists was planned on the eve of the May Day jubilee. Over the span of 2 weeks, the tourists were to visit five American cities, including Chicago, where the first May Day meeting, as is known, took place exactly 100 years ago. The itinerary also included meetings with workers from a number of U.S. automobile factories. Perhaps it is precisely in these facts that it is necessary to seek the reason for the stubborn reluctance of certain U.S. circles to promote the strengthening of mutual trust between the Soviet and American people.

U.S. 'ENTERPRISE' HEADING FOR MEDITERRANEAN

LD290856 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Again threatening Libya, the United States is escalating its military might in the Mediterranean where, according to reports from Washington, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise and escort ships are on their way. The vessels are to join the 6th Fleet, led by two other aircraft carriers, America and Coral Sea, which took part in the attack against Libya.

TASS CITES PRAVDA RESPONSE TO U.S. ON PDRY EVENTS

LD261039 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA under the headline "Slanderers at Work" today carries a signed article on a campaign of lies and slander, being kindled in the United States, against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. All sorts of insinuations are splashed, one by one, on the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen from the Washington "corridors of power." Judging by their content, just as in Libya's case, the United Shates does not like that that country conducts an anti-imperialist course and, naturally, rests on cooperation with the Soviet Union.

During his recent tour of a number of Arabian Peninsula countries, U.S. Vice-President George Bush said that allegedly the Aden regime does not respect the rights and territorial integrity of its neighbors. This is nothing but a gross lie, PRAVDA notes in that connection. It is well known, and in the Arabian Peninsula better than anywhere else, that in its regional policy Democratic Yemen proceeds from the principles of peaceful coexistence and goodneighborliness.

Such pronouncements are part of the U.S. provocative actions aimed at impairing confidence in states which opted for a progressive path of development, at isolating them, at creating domestic difficulties for them, along with external ones, and, in the final account, at undermining the ruling regimes. This is directly evinced by one more pronouncement of George Bush, who declared that they in Washington feel concern over the very possibility of existence of such a regime in South Yemen (that is unsuitable to the USA).

In their fabrications, PRAVDA writes, Washington slanderers went as far as asserting that allegedly Soviet servicemen participated in armed clashes which took place in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in January. This is nothing but poor intrigues, provocative efforts which are blatantly obvious. In conclusion PRAVDA writes: A wise Arab proverb says: "Instead of saying lies about others, better listen to the truth about oneself". And this truth is that it is exactly the United Shates which is entangling the Middle Eastern region with a network of military bases. It is not mythical Soviet pilots "acted" in South Yemen, but quite real American pilots bombed Libya, killing women and children." [single quotation mark as received]

OKINAWA PEACE RALLY APPEALS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE PACIFIC

LD290430 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Naha (Okinawa) April 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin reports: The main task of all peace forces standing out for liquidating nuclear weapons and warding off the threat of a nuclear war is to set up a united international front of anti-nuclear solidarity, said today participants in a mass rally held in Naha, Okinawa Administrative Centre. It was attended by delegates of an international conference of anti-war organizations of the Asian and Pacific region, being held here, thousands of Japanese peace advocates and island residents. The appeal of the rally underlines the top priority of the struggle for banning and liquidating completely weapons of mass destruction and for preventing a nuclear war. Rally participants highly assessed the programme for the complete destruction of nuclear weapons put forth in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speakers at the meeting denounced the policy of fanning up tension in the Pacific area pursued by the Washington administration. They demanded an end to nuclear tests in this region and a dismantling of military bases in Japan, the Philippines and other Pacific countries. The turning of the Pacific into a nuclear-free peace zone is an inseparable part of the world-wide struggle for removing the nuclear threat, rally participants underlined.

The Okinawa appeal expresses a resolute demand to abrogate the Japanese-U.S. security treaty and the agreement granting the right to the Pentagon to commandeer at its discretion the best tracks of land on Okinawa for U.S. military facilities.

After the rally its participants held a peace march in the area of the U.S. military bases.

JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

PM241401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[S. Tikhomirov report: "The Dictates of the Times"]

[Text] The 10th joint session of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committees for Economic Cooperation which was held in the Moscow International Trade Center has ended.

The immediate future will show what specific results this meeting -- the biggest meeting of recent years in which some 400 representatives of interested Soviet organizations and Japanese business circles took part -- will bring, but even now many of its participants assess the conference's work as positive. And this is very significant since the businessmen who came from Tokyo included representatives of such leading Japanese firms and companies as Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Mitsui, Marubeni, Hitachi, Kobe Steel, and others.

"We regard the present meeting as an important strategic stage in the development of bilateral trade and economic relations in the light of the impressive targets which the 27th CPSU Congress has set the Soviet people," R. Kawai, president of the Komatsu company and head of the Japanese delegation at the conference said in an interview for PRAVDA. "During the conference we sought new forms of cooperation to match the scale of these impressive tasks. I would like to note in particular that the present level of trade and economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union -- two major industrial powers and close neighbors to boot -- can satisfy neither us, nor, I am sure, our Soviet partners."

"This is why we are pleased that the Moscow conference marks a new start in our relations. It has shown that opportunities for the development of cooperation exist. I hope" R. Kawai said in conclusion, "that the results of our work in Moscow will give an impetus not only to the expansion and deepening of our mutual economic relations but will have a positive impact on the whole range of Soviet-Japanese relations."

And here is the view of Y. Mimula, president of Mitsubishi, one of the biggest Japanese firms:

"I note with satisfaction that the change of political climate in Soviet-Japanese relations is having a favorable effect on bilateral economic relations. This atmosphere considerably facilitates the work for us, businessmen. And we are ready for active cooperation with the Soviet Union. The fact that a change for the better has already taken place is borne out by the very course of the present conference. Incidentally, I am planning to stay on in Moscow to attend to specific business on behalf of my firm."

...By the time the rooster on the tower clock of the International Trade Center on Krasnopresnenskaya Embankment announced the session's last afternoon break, the clocks in Tokyo had "run on" 6 hours ahead. Indeed, time is inexorable. And even today it dictates the need to make changes for the better in many spheres of international life, including in trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan.

OFFICIAL STATES PYONGYANG'S POSITION ON OLYMPICS

LD231433 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 TASS -- Vice-premier of the administration council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) Chong Chun-ki urged the governments and people of peaceful countries to support the proposal of the D.P.R.K. on the holding of the 1988 summer Olympics by the North and South of Korea.

His statement issued here today denounced the intention of the United States and South Korean authorities to intensify military preparations in the south of the Korean peninsula under the pretext of the mythical "threat of aggression from the North against the South" and under the pretext of "ensuring the security" of the games.

The statement criticized attempts of U.S. imperialism to use the forthcoming Olympics to consolidate the partition of Korea and suppress the struggle of South Koreans for democracy.

Our initiative, the statement said, aims both for ensuring the normal holding of the Olympics and creating favorable conditions for achieving peace in Korea and for its peaceful reunification. We respect the Olympic Charter and will make every effort to ensure the joint organization of the 24th Olympic Games in compliance with the lofty ideals of the Olympic movement.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC TIES

SK140932 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Some time ago, the 20th meeting of the negotiations committee of the Governments of the Soviet Union and Korea on economic, scientific and technological issues was held in Pyongyang.

A reporter of this radio station met with Comrade (Turushin), responsible secretary of the Soviet side of this committee, and requested that he talk about the work of the committee. Through the microphones of this radio station, he said the following:

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into Korean translation] Dear Korean friends: I wish, first of all, to point out the active development of relations in all domains between the Soviet Union and Korea.

I rejoice over the fact that the comprehensive fraternal relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK have been expanded and deepened after the visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and government delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in May 1984 and the regular meetings between the leaders of our parties and governments held in Moscow and Pyongyang.

The Soviet and Korean people continue to maintain friendly and cooperative relations. The congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee sent to the 27th CPSU Congress pointed out that the strengthening of friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union entirely corresponds not only to the revolutionary cause of the two countries but also to the common cause of socialism and global peace.

The visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, in December 1985, was an epochal occasion for cooperative relations in the economic field. During the talks, a treaty between the two governments was concluded. In these talks, the heads of the governments stressed that the existing potentials and reserves should be utilized fully and reasonably in order to expand the trade and scientific and technological relations on the basis of mutual benefits and equality.

The treaty on economic and technological cooperation signed last November stipulates the assistance to be extended to the DPRK for building many new plants and the offering of loans for the (?continuous operation) of the plants.

The economic development plan of the DPRK gives priority to development of electric power which is essential to all domains of the national economy. Thus, the atomic power plant is a top-priority project among the objects of USSR-Korea cooperation. For this plant, four Soviet generating systems [palchon Kyetong] with a 440,000-kilowatt capacity will be delivered.

The essential tasks of (?designating) the construction site and carrying out the design and survey work have already begun. An agreement was made on cooperating in the construction of another power plant in Tongpyongyang, a fireproof products plant [naehwa chepum kongjang], two textile plants, two broadcasting stations, and other plants.

Our country will give assistance in increasing the capacity of the Kim Chaek iron works, one of the Republic's important metallurgical enterprises, from an annual output of 1 million tons to an annual output of 2.4 million tons, and in increasing the annual coal production in a mine near Anju to 5 million tons.

Construction of a bearings plant will begin in the near future. This plant will be designed to produce 10 million bearings of various types. Soviet organizations will also offer help to the DPRK in implementing the research work for a comprehensive earthquake and gravity survey of the continental shelf of the DPRK.

Some time ago, a treaty on the exchange and payment of commodities for 1986 to 1990 was signed between the Soviet and Korean Governments in Moscow. In accordance with this treaty, the volume of USSR-Korea trade will be drastically increased during the current 5-year economic plan period.

The kinds of commodities delivered through (?maritime) transport will also be increased.

Our country is still an important trading partner of the DPRK. The commodities delivered by the Soviet Union are of particular significance to the DPRK Government.

The Soviet Union will export crude oil and coking coal to the DPRK in accordance with the demand of the DPRK Government. It will also deliver various machines and facilities, as well as other commodities.

On the other hand, Korea is exporting magnesia clinker, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, automobile batteries, consumer goods, and fruits and vegetables that we require.

The form of commodity exchanges between the two countries has been further developed in recent years. In other words, Soviet firms send cotton, (?cotton thread), and fabric to the DPRK, and the DPRK exports clothing products as finished items after processing the material.

On the basis of Soviet technology and culture, Korea's industry is expected to cooperate, for the first time, in the production of a series of ships, maritime transport means, cargo trucks, parts of certain facilities, and machine tools and other machinery products that will be delivered to the Soviet Union. Technological assistance will be given to Korean organizations in producing these items.

Gigantic and responsible tasks have been put before relevant Soviet and Korean organizations that will take all necessary actions to promptly and correctly implement the agreements reached in the domain of trade and economic cooperation during the new 5-year economic plan period and to fulfill the agreements and contracts that have been concluded.

The 20th meeting of the negotiations committee of the Soviet and Korean Governments on economic and scientific and technological issues held in Pyongyang in late March discussed the issue of resolving these tasks. The committee pointed out that since the 19th meeting, Soviet and Korean organizations successfully carried out the work of implementing the decisions.

The No. 2 and No. 3 generating systems in the Chongjin thermal power plant and the No. 16 generating system in the Pukchang thermal power plant began operation. This enabled the plants to launch full-scale operations.

In the joint meeting, the issue of amending the implementation of the obligations of both sides with regard to trade, economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, and the issue concerning the prospects of development for the period 1986 to 1990 were discussed.

Concrete measures for realizing the agreements contained in new long-range treaties were also discussed. The committee directed great attention to the future development of science and technology between the two countries.

The work of strengthening these agreements into a more perfect form will continue. The task of broadly carrying out joint research work in a series of scientific and technological sectors in order to solve the problems arising in the national economies of the Soviet Union and the DPRK was put forth. For example, the issue of cooperating in the domains of meteorology, protection of the natural environment, and promotion of the quality of economic guidance functions will be studied. [end recording]

Comrade (Turushin) said that the recent meeting was held amid an atmosphere of friendship between the working-level personages. The meeting adopted decisions concerning the issues discussed and agreed upon. Both sides expressed the firm belief that the 20th meeting will contribute to further developing and perfecting the trade, economic, and scientific and technological relations between the two countries.

USSR BACKS DPRK'S PEACE INITIATIVES IN FAR EAST

PM161152 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov article: "Important Factor of Peace"]

[Text] The DPRK working people have achieved striking successes over the years of people's power. From being a once backward, downtrodden "backwater of the world," the country has been turned into a developed agrarian-industrial state. These successes are a thorn in the side of enemies of the Korean people. For 40 years now the South Korean authorities and their bosses across the ocean have been trying to solve in their favor the "Korean question" which they themselves created, not stopping at the use of force.

The situation whereby a single people and single country are divided into North and South has continued for 4 decades. The responsibility for this lies entirely with Seoul and Washington. They give a hostile reception to any initiative aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula.

It should be pointed out that the U.S. Administration's entire policy in the Asian and Pacific region is aimed at fueling tension and aggravating confrontation. Washington allocates a role of considerable importance to the Korean peninsula in this sinister strategy. It has turned it into its forward bridgehead by deploying in South Korea a more than 40,000-strong occupation corps equipped with both conventional and nuclear weapons. The Pentagon regularly carries out in South Korea such large-scale militarist provocations as the "Team Spirit" maneuvers. Suffice it to say that more than 200,000 American and South Korean servicemen and a large amount of combat hardware were mobilized in the last games, which have just ended.

Under these conditions the DPRK's stand is an important factor for preserving peace in the Far East. The DPRK has advanced a number of important initiatives. It has made a proposal to sign a peace treaty with South Korea to replace the existing armistice agreement, to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between North and South, for a mutual reduction of armed forces and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

And at the beginning of this year Pyongyang adopted a decision to to hold large-scale maneuvers after 1 February and no exercises at all during North-South talks.

All these DPRK proposals are consonant with the Soviet Union's policy. As the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress pointed out, the significance of the Asian and Pacific salient is increasing. There are many tangled knots of contradictions in that vast region, and the political situation is also unstable in individual places. It is necessary to seek solutions and ways here, and to do so without delay. It is evidently necessary to start by coordinating and then pooling efforts in the interests of a political settlement of urgent problems in order, and at the same time, on this basis to at least reduce the acuteness of military confrontation in various parts of Asia and to stabilize the situation there.

The Soviet Union consistently gives the Korean people all possible support in defending their right to independently decide their destiny and helps to strengthen foreign policy positions. Emphasizing the USSR's noble role, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, said: "In the past the Soviet people paid the price of blood to help our people in their struggle for the motherland's rebirth and gave us moral support and material assistance during the years of the fatherland liberation war and during the difficult period of postwar restoration and construction. Today, too, they are giving our people active support and assistance in their struggle to build socialism and for the motherland's independent peaceful reunification. Our people always remember this and are grateful for it."

People's Korea is traveling a course of peace and creation.

SOKOLOV HAILS 54TH ANNIVERSARY OF KPA FOUNDING

PM280856 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army [KPA] O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, Esteemed comrade minister! On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I congratulate you and all DPRK servicemen on the 54th anniversary of the KPA's foundation.

Born in the fire of anti-imperialist struggle for its motherland's freedom and independence, the KPA mounts a vigilant guard over its people's peaceful creative labor. I express confidence that the People's Armed Forces will develop and strengthen in the interests of the struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction, for the peaceful democratic reunification of their motherland.

I wish you, comrade minister, and the KPA personnel further successes in fulfilling the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress decisions and in strengthening the DPRK's defense capability.

May the unbreakable fraternal friendship and combat cooperation between the USSR and DPRK Armed Forces strengthen and develop! With communist greetings, Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

DRA CELEBRATES 8TH ANNIVERSARY OF APRIL REVOLUTION

Karmal Interviewed on Party Tasks

LD271627 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] The Afghan people are today marking the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution. Taking part in our program is Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

[Begin Karmal recording in Dari, fading into Russian translation] The April Revolution, which achieved victory 8 years ago, was a great event in the country's history. It rested on the will and aspirations of the broadest masses of the people. The revolution smashed the decayed system of oppression and exploitation, and opened up new horizons for the people. The party's general line is now to broaden the social base of the April Revolution. This question was discussed in detail at the last PDPA Central Committee Plenum. The main task is to bring non-party members into government and state bodies. They can be workers, peasants, representatives of the clergy, or even small traders. For instance, there are 79 representatives of non-party organizations taking part in the work of the Revolutionary Council, the supreme state body. This significantly strengthens the power of the people.

The Loya Jirga was a major event in the country's political life. Its 1,800 delegates, representing all strata of the population, gave resolute support for the party's domestic and foreign policies. No small amount has been accomplished over the past 8 years. The Afghan people are laying the foundations of a new society. The first 5-year plan in history is being successfully implemented. In agriculture the roots of feudalism have been destroyed, and land and water management reforms are being carried out. For the first time the peasant has become master of his own land. Agricultural cooperatives numbering 520 have been set up and are operating. The revolution has also brought changes to the education system. Throughout the country a mass anti-illiteracy movement is being implemented. Afghanistan is a multinational country so we place great importance on publishing literature in Pashto, Dari, Uzbek, Turkmen, and a number of other languages.

Our successes would be even more impressive if it were not for the intrigues of imperialism, which has unleashed an undeclared war against the Republic. Imperialism allocates billions of dollars for the struggle against the revolution. Even so, whatever sophisticated methods reaction might resort to, it will not succeed in stifling the power of the people. The revolution has the means to defend itself. It has on its side time-tested friends, the socialist countries, and first among them the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Soviet Withdrawal Envisaged

LD261521 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpts] April 27th is a special occasion in the life of the Afghan people, who on this day 8 years ago toppled the power of the feudals and big landowners.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is building the new life in difficult conditions. Right after the April revolution an armed intervention was launched against the Republic, organized under the guidance of the United States. Gangs of bandits who are enemies of the people and are dispatched into Afghanistan have destroyed more than 2,000 schools, dozens of industrial facilities and hundreds of houses. But the revolutionary process is indomitable.

Here is how the state of affairs in Afghanistan has been described by the country's leader, Babrak Karmal: Despite the war, the first 5-year plan for social and economic development of the Republic has been worked out, says Babrak Karmal. A land and water reform is being carried out; the new political system born by the revolution is operating more and more effectively; elections are well under way to form local bodies of government from among representatives of the people. Equal rights are ensures for all citizens in Afghanistan regardless of social status, nationality, sex, or religion. The government by the people is being daily expanded.

Speaking about the situation involving Afghanistan in view of the undeclared war launched by the forces of imperialism and by reactionaries, Babrak Karmal declared that the situation can be normalized only through political negotiations. The results of the negotiations will mean the solution of the issue, for one, [as heard] of withdrawal from Afghanistan of the limited Soviet Army contingent staying there at a request of the Republic's government to defend the interests of the people, to protect the gains of the April Revolution.

Soviet Leadership Hails Anniversary

PM281446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people cordially congratulate you, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, and all the friendly Afghan people of the national holiday of the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution.

The years since the victory of the April national democratic revolution have convincingly shown that the Afghan people have chosen the historically correct path of development for themselves. Afghan society is confidently building its life on the principles of social justice, democracy, and progress. The PDPA's course aimed at involving the broad strata of the population in important nationwide tasks and at comprehensively strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty meets the fundamental interests of all Afghan working people.

The Afghan revolution's onward movement is continuing despite the undeclared war unleashed against it by the forces of imperialism and reaction and the continuing armed incursions into DRA territory.

The DRA is consistently pursuing a policy of nonalignment, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries. The DRA Government's constructive course aimed at achieving a political settlement of the Afghan situation so as to ensure a real end to the foreign armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs and reliably guarantee its nonresumption enjoys broad support among progressive and democratic forces.

As the 27th CPSU Congress stressed, the Soviet Union supports Afghanistan's efforts in the cause of defending its sovereignty. Soviet-Afghan cooperation is built on a firm and secure foundation: ties between our countries continue to develop successfully in all areas.

We wish the friendly Afghan people, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, and you, dear comrades, further successes in the matter of achieving the April Revolution's goals.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

DRA Responds to Greetings

PM281542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: Dear Comrades! The DRA is celebrating the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution, which marked the beginning of the fundamental restructuring of the Afghan people's political and economic life on the principles of social justice and the equality of all nationalities, ethnic groups, and tribes.

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, and all the Afghan people we express cordial gratitude and profound appreciation for the warm congratulations and wishes on this date to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the friendly Soviet people.

The historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions, aimed at accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic progress and creating the conditions for ensuring peace throughout the world, evoked a broad and positive response among PDPA members and Afghan working people. We rejoice at the Soviet Union's successes and achievements and indissolubly link our own aspirations and hopes for a better future and progress with them.

Our country's people, like all peace-loving forces in the world, received with enthusiasm the program for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and the concept of an all-embracing international security system approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. The proposal put forward by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on a considerable reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe is a new manifestation of Soviet peace-loving policy.

The Afghan people are greeting their national holiday in an atmosphere of cohesion around the PDPA, which is confidently pursuing a course aimed at accelerating the fundamental transformations in all spheres of our motherland's life and at broadening the social base of the revolution -- a course which meets with a fervent response and approval from the broadest strata of the population.

Despite the difficulties caused by the continuing aggression against the DRA by international imperialism and regional reaction, we are looking to the future with optimism. The guarantee of our victory is provided by the ever-expanding bonds of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties, and governments and the selfless internationalist assistance and all-around support given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in the struggle to build the new life and defend the April Revolution's gains.

Further evidence of this friendship and solidarity between our countries and peoples is provided by the successful results of the recent official visit to the Soviet Union by the chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

The accords reached during the visit inspire us with firm confidence in the successful fulfillment of the plans for the DRA's socioeconomic development for the 5-year plan and the longer term.

We reaffirm the unshakability of the DRA's foriegn policy course built on the principles of the friendship of the peoples, peaceful coexistence, nonalignment, the struggle for peace and security, and the desire to achieve the peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan as quickly as possible.

We wish you, dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and all the fraternal Soviet people further successes in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress' plans and in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace on our planet.

The PDPA Central Committee, DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, and DRA Council of Ministers

DRA Ambassdor Notes Successes

LD272139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Statement by Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, in Russian on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, 8 years ago the people of the DRA, under the leadership of the Popular Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], overthrew forever in a revolutionary uprising the regime of the oppressors, and embarked on a path of revolutionary transformations. As a result of the triumph of the April Revolution, political power came into the hands of the people, and guaranteed their wide participation in the running of the state. Radical changes for the benefit of the workers are taking place in the country. Hundreds of thousands of peasant families have been given land to use (?for free). The first 5-year plan of social and economic development of the country is being fulfilled successfully. The main aim of the social policy is to raise the standard of living of the people. In accordance with the new approach, the party and government and expanding the social base of the revolutionary system. Elections to local organs of power have been held for the first time. Illiteracy is being actively rooted out everywhere.

The successful development of the process of radical transformations in the life of the country is being hindered by the undeclared war unleashed by international imperialism, headed by the United States, the military regime in Pakistan, and the reactionaries of the region. In spite of all the efforts of imperialism and counterrevolution, the international prestige of the DRA is growing. International solidarity with us is growing wider. At the present time the DRA has democratic [as heard] relations with 80 countries of the world.

Afghan-Soviet friendship is unbreakable. On 22 April, the 116th anniversary of the birth of great Lenin, the initiator of Afghan-Soviet friendship [as heard], a treaty was signed on bilateral trade and economic cooperation, which will serve the further strengthening of our friendship and play an important part in the social and economic development of the DRA.

Comrade Babrak Karmal has said: For 65 years now the Soviet Union has been our first great and sincere friend, the brother of our people. We are grateful to the Soviet Union and all our friends for their solidarity and support. The DRA, as a peace-loving country, decisively supports the proposals of the Soviet Union for ensuring a stable peace, published on 15 January 1986 in the statement by Comrade Gorbachev, and which were confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The DRA Government is conducting tireless (?activity to) ensure a political settlement to the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan.

We sharply condemn the United States' bandit raid on Libya, and declare our support to the Libyan people. In conclusion I must say that the subversive activity of imperialism and counterrevolution is doomed to failure. The victory of the revolution of the Afghan people is the implacable law of history.

Thank you for your attention.

Moscow TV Shows Military Parade

LD272128 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Mikhail Leshchinskiy report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A military parade and march-past took place in Kabul today, dedicated to the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution:

[Begin Leshchinskiy recording] In Afghanistan, a country of ancient customs and traditions, this is the newest thing: People are here welcoming the anniversary of the revolution. From earliest morning, under the not yet hot rays of the Kabul Sun, thousands and thousands of people have been gathering in this wide squre. Here are self-defense detachments; the troops have forzen into attention.

On the central rostrum are the leaders of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council of the Republic, and the National Fatherland Front. Comrade Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee political bureau, minister of defense of the Republic, noted that in the past year, in spite of aggression from international imperialism and regional reaction, the country has taken a new step on the path of revolutionary transformations.

Dozens of ranks of soldiers pass in front of the rostrums. Military technology moves past. The Afghans watch their Army with pride. Already this year, in the spring offensive, it has inflicted a major defeat on the counterrevolution. From battles to parade and back to battle.

The April march-past of the people of Kabul: In the columns are workers, engineers, doctors, and teachers. These professions were totally unknown in Afghanistan. The revolution is marching into its 9th year with conviction. [video shows Leshchinskiy standing on square, with self-defense detachments behind him; then passes to shots of the crowd and of the regular Army standing at attention. First shot of the rostrum, taken from one side, shows, left to right: Najibullah, Keshtmand, Nur Ahmad Nur, Ziray, unidentified person, Wantanjar, Barialay, and probably two more beyond. Film then cuts to show long short of rostrum, with four soldiers standing at the foot. Seven figures are now visible standing on it, three of them in military uniform who were not present in the first shot. Some more are hidden behind raised central part. Close up, from same angle as the first, shows 13 figures. A 14th, the military man nearest to the camera, is not visible at all. The line-up is now: unidentified military man, Najibullah, Nazar Muhammad in uniform, Keshtmand, Nur, Ziray, unidentified person, Wantanjar, Barialay, Razmjo, three unidentified persons; Nazar Mohammad seen reading speech. The parade begins with troops marching past, then armored personnel carriers. There is a fly-past of helicopters. After this civilians march past, carrying flags and banners.] [end recording]

Defense Minister Addresses Parade

LD271027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0818 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul, 27 Apr (TASS) -- Today the Afghan people triumphantly are celebrating their national festival, the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution. A military parade and a demonstration by working people took place in Kabul's central square.

On the rostrum were the leaders of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the DRA Government, and senior military leaders. The parade was received by Lieutenant-Colonel N. Muhammad, candidate member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of defense.

The April Revolution, he said in his address, opened up the path to happiness and prosperity for the working people of Afghanistan. Over the past year, the country has achieved great successes in the cause of building a new society. Large-scale social and economic transformations are being carried out, the national economy is growing stronger, and the process of democratizing public life is going ahead at full speed.

However, N. Muhammad pointed out, our country's successes could be even greater were it not for the encroachments of international imperialism and reaction, led by the United States. Yet the enemies of the Afghan people have not managed and will not manage to achieve their aims; the DRA's valiant Armed Forces and the whole people are protecting the gains of the revolution.

Turning to questions of international politics, the DRA defense minister stated Afghanistan's full support for the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the constructive Soviet initiatives directed toward restraining the arms race and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The demonstration of many thousands marched beneath the slogans "Long live the April Revolution!", Long live peace throughout the world!", "Long live the working class and all working people of Afghanistan!" and "Down with American imperialism and reaction!" Then a sports festival was held.

Soviet Delegation Arrives in Kabul

PM280838 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Participation in Festivities"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Apr -- A Soviet delegation arrived in the Afghan capital today to participate in the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Days which begin 22 April.

The Soviet Union is represented on this occasion by the Belorussian SSR.

The delegation, which is headed by A.A. Petrov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, will meet with DRA leaders and the Afghan public and take part in festivities marking the April Revolution's 8th anniversary.

The Belorussian national dance group Khoroshki will be demonstrating its art to Afghan working people and servicemen.

MANILA PAPER CITED ON FUTURE OF U.S. BASES

PM281501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent L. - Kuznetsov report: "Will the Bases Stay?"]

[Text] Manila, 27 Apr -- Will the American bases on Philippine soil remain, or not? That question could be submitted for nationwide discussion, Philippine President C. Aquino stated in a talk with foreign correspondents.

As the METRO MANILA TIMES newspaper writes, the attack on Libya made the Filipinos look at the American bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field through new eyes: Will not they, like their British "sisters," become direct participants in some future act of aggression such as the White House is so quick to perpetrate? The bombing of Libya was another argument in favor of the need to get rid of the Pentagon's "hawks' nests."

Earlier C. Aquino said that she retains the right to make the decision on the bases. The American-Philippine agreement on this question expires in 1991, but a referendum on the subject will be held, the president said, before the expiry of the treaty.

USSR, SRV SIGN 1987 EQUIPMENT SUPPLY PROTOCOL

OW281127 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] An intergovernmental protocol was signed by the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Moscow on Saturday [26 April] for 1987 Soviet supplies of technical equipment to Vietnam in support of industrial projects construction. The 1987 export volume of Soviet technical industrial equipment to Vietnam will increase 60 percent over this year. Vietnam will receive R300 million worth of farming machinery, (?major machines), and industrial equipment.

SRV STATEMENT SUPPORTS USSR FOREIGN POLICY

LD281023 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi April 28 TASS -- In the past 40 years Asia has become a scene of the battle waged by the peace-loving and progressive forces against the forces of imperialism and reaction for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. The victories won by the Asian nations in that battle and the consolidation of the positions of the revolutionary and peace-loving forces have led to profound changes in the situation on the continent and in the world as a whole, says a statement released by the Vietnamese Government here today.

The document points out that the Soviet Government's statement of April 23 on the situation in Asia and the Pacific was another manifestation of the consistent Soviet foreign policy of strengthening peace and promoting equal cooperation among all nations. Unlike the forces of imperialism and reaction, which are trying to put together in the region closed economic and military-political groups to worsen confrontation in Asia and the Pacific, the USSR put forward realistic and sensible proposals aimed at establishing a nuclear-free zone of peace in Asia and the Pacific.

The Vietnamese people, the statement says, are committed to the cause of peace, friendship, and cooperation among nations, primarily in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region.

They are working to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and development and contributing to stronger peace and broader equal cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

The government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are welcoming and supporting the statement of the Soviet Government. It fully meets the foreign policy course of Vietnam aimed at establishing relations of friendship with all countries and at settling disputable issues through negotiations in the constructive spirit and in a situation of mutual understanding and respect for national independence and for each other's lawful interests. The people of Vietnam firmly believe that if all the peace-loving and progressive forces strengthen their solidarity and make energetic efforts and if the states of Asia and the Pacific display responsibility and goodwill, a lasting peace and equal mutually beneficial cooperation will by all means be ensured in that yast region, the document stresses.

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE AFFIRMS ANTINUCLEAR POLICY

LD281305 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Canberra April 28 TASS -- The Government of New Zealand will not lift its ban on calls by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships at its ports, Prime Minister David Lange is reported to have told a group of journalists in Wellington. He said that New Zealand was not going to budge on the question of the presence of nuclear weapons in the territory of the country. The prime minister also said that no circumstances would make him abandon the legal formalization of an anti-nuclear policy, proclaimed by the government and approved by the people. A draft anti-nuclear bill has been submitted to parliament and is likely to be passed this summer.

The United States has more than once forcefully warned the labour government that if that bill is passed, New Zealand will automatically be expelled from the ANZUS military alliance and find itself "defenseless" in the face of the "increased Soviet threat." These threadbare myths, however, are not working: David Lange has pointed out on more than one occasion that no one threatens New Zealand. Other methods of "bringing round" the recalcitrant "ally" that have been used by Washington have also failed. (The USA threatened Wellington with trade and economic sanctions and other repressions.)

The persistence with which Washington has been trying for over a year now to make Wellington revise its anti-nuclear policy is explained by the U.S. desire to preserve by all means the ANZUS military alliance dominated by Washington. The establishment of pro-American alliances, "triangles" and "axes" is the basis of Washington's aggressive strategy in Asia and the Pacific.

SEJM COMMISSION BACKS GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSAL

PM281436 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Editon p 1

[TASS report: "In Support of the Soviet Initiative"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr -- At a session held in Warsaw, the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Polish Sejm voiced full support for the proposal advanced at the 11th SED Congress by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for a considerable reduction in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe.

This initiative, as well as the Soviet Union's previous proposals relating to the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe, is aimed at curbing the arms race and creating conditions for the development of all European states and peoples under conditions of peace and security, the resolution adopted by the commission points out.

The present international situation, the document points out, has been exacerbated by the aggressive U.S. actions against Libya.

Having heard the report by M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, on the course of the work of the Stockholm Conference, as well as on a number of talks which he has had on problems of security and disarmament, the commission approved the contribution of Polish diplomacy to strenghening and developing the process begun in Helsinki.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM281442 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] The 17th session of the Soviet-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 22-24 April.

It discussed the coordination of the USSR and Romanian national economic plans for 1986-1990 and the development of bilateral cooperation in accordance with the accords among the two countries' party and state leaders and the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, and the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. It was pointed out that trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Romania are developing dynamically in the current 5-year period. The agreed volume of commodity turnover will increase approximately 70 percent compared with the last 5-year period.

The decisions and recommendations adopted are reflected in the minutes of the commission session.

The Soviet delegation was headed by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Romanian delegation by I. Totu, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government.

The work of the commission took place in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives in Moscow

LD281520 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Vadim Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and other officials.

Mikhail Serifis, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the U.S.S.R., was among the welcoming party.

Begins Talks With Shevardnadze

LD290932 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Soviet-Cyprus talks began in Moscow today. They are being conducted by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Cyprus foreign minister arrived in Moscow Monday afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Meets Society Activists

LD291100 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Yeoryios Iakovou, foreign minister of Cyprus, has met with activists of the USSR-Cyprus Society at the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies.

The guests visited the Lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath. He also laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall.

Luncheon Held

LD291219 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, gave a luncheon in honour of Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, in Moscow today. Shevardnadze and Yeoryios Iakovou exchanged speeches which were listened to with attention and applauded.

The Cyprus foreign minister arrived in Moscow Monday afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

NESTE OFFICIAL CONCLUDES MOSCOW NEGOTIATIONS

LD251826 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The price of Soviet crude oil will, according to our information, fall by approximately $3 a barrel.

According to the deputy managing director of Neste [state oil and gas company], Kai Hietarinta, who ended his negotiations in Moscow today, the reduction could mean another fall in the consumer prices of, for instance, gasoline by several pennia.

Yrjoe Lansipuro reports: Soviet oil costs now about one-half of what it did last December. From $28 we have come down to $13-14. Deputy Managing Director of Neste Kai Hietarinta said after the price negotiations in Moscow that the effect of the reductions is FM700-800 million a year, assuming that the price level, which comes into effect from April retroactively, will remain the same. It might, in fact, fall but not much anymore; we are now near rock-bottom figures, Hietarinta says.

Concerning the effects on consumer prices, Hietarinta says cautiously that the effect is several pennia, perhaps even 10 pennia, but this does not only depend on Neste These negotiations were made easier by the fact that the Soviet Union has returned to the world oil markets, and has the comparison [words indistinct] in view. However, this is not the spot price of oil to be delivered sometimes in the future, but the actual price of the so-called wet barrels which are sold now.

Another trade meeting also ended in Moscow today, in a way being the other side of the equation of our trade with the Soviet Union. When the price of oil goes down, and if exports are to remain at the same level, more should be imported. Finns were given a list at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of goods which the Soviet Union could increase the sale of in addition to goods already agreed upon. The total sum exceeds the target: R200 [figure as heard], in other words FM1.5 billion. Among other things, there is more than 1 million metric tons of coal which the Finns have asked for, and also raw materials for the chemical industry and intermediate products for petroleum refining. There is more natural gas on offer, but the list also contains, for instance, aircraft, which have not aroused much interest before. Concerning all these products the actual trade negotiations must still be conducted.

'ARAFAT WARNED OF ISRAELI PLANS FOR 'AGGRESSION'

JN261801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad. The Soviet ambassador conveyed to brother leader Abu 'Ammar an important message from the Soviet leaders dealing with recent developments, including recent Israeli military moves in preparation for new aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. The Soviet leaders' message stressed the USSR's firm support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and for the Arab nation.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar expressed deep gratitude for the Soviet leadership's principled support for the Palestinian people and Arab nation against challenges to them.

PLO Representative in Iraq brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad attended the meeting.

MOSCOW TV INTERVIEWS SYRIAN PRESIDENT

LD290131 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1525 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Interview with Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, by "special correspondent" Farid Seyful-Mulyukov; date and place not given; Al-Asad speaks in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] Mr President, the Soviet Union has advanced a broad and comprehensive program for the stage-by-stage elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the prevention of the threat of nuclear war, and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. How do you assess this program?

[Al-Asad] I familiarized myself with interest with the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, which developed a very important and comprehensive program in this field. From my point of view, the specific proposals and ideas contained in the Soviet peace and disarmament program are in keeping with the aspirations and interests of all peoples. I also think that they will receive broad support from world public opinion, since the Soviet proposals are aimed at preserving peace and strengthening international security and will lead, in the final analysis, to the improvement of life of people on earth. That is why the program of the 27th CPSU Congress deserves every support and persevering efforts should be made to implement it.

The Soviet Union has advanced several peace initiatives.

The concrete plan for the total elimination of nuclear weapons proposed by the USSR, the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, the recent proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which he advanced in the GDR, on reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe -- all these initiatives testify to the Soviet Union's sincere desire to curb the arms race and to take another step forward for more favorable conditions for averting wars in the future. The Soviet Union has displayed its good will and showed that it wants peace to be achieved on the planet on firm foundations and wants other power to take similar measures in response.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] The United States to all intents and purposes rejects the Soviet Union's peace initatives. Washington has taken the path of sharply aggravating the international situation, evidence of which are the continuing U.S. nuclear tests and the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libya. What do you think of this approach by the White House regarding the fate of peace and the freedom of peoples?

[Al-Asad] It is regrettable that the United States has not responded to the Soviet Union's important peace initatives. On the contrary, the United States has contributed to the aggravation and complication of the international situation. They have embarked on a path of escalating aggression first in this, then in that area of the world, as has happened in Latin America and, very recently, in relation to Libya. The United States attacked the Libyan Jamahiriyah, subjected its towns and houses of peaceful citizens to bombing, killing women, children, and old people under the pretext that Libya allegedly carries out terrorist attacks. Libya has delcared more than once that it has nothing to do with the terrorism experienced in several European countries. On the basis of what logic has the United States arrogated to itself the right to punish whole countries and peoples, changing international principles and laws? This is a terrifying logic. It is not in accordance with the spirit of our time, and we reject it.

The United States has virtually ignored the USSR's numerous peace initiativea and instead resorts to aggressive acts against a number of states in the world, particularly small states, thereby creating a serious threat to peace and the security of peoples. We will not back down in the face of threats from U.S. imperialism and will not forego our vital interests, our freedom, or our sovereignty. The United States will not achieve concessions either from Syria or from the peoples of other countries that have liberated themselves from the yoke of colonialism and have decided to take the path of independence and social progress.

[Unidentified announcer] Having denounced the U.S. doctrine of neoglobalism, President al-Asad says that the main cause of tension in the Middle East is Israel's striving for expansion and the U.S. intention to secure hegemony in the region. Cooperating with Israel in pursuit of its aggressive plans, Washington would like to impose structures and even regimes to its liking on the Arab nations. We reject this diktat. We will fight any attempt to harm us. We have no alternative to countering the whole complex of this aggressive policy.

Describing the situation in the Golan Heights which are occupied by Israel, Hafiz al-Asad notes that Israel, intentionally raising tension, wishes to intimidate Syria to the extent of unleashing aggression and shaking its will and firmness. The Syrian people, whoever, do not fear U.S.-Israeli threats and are supported by their strength and firmness, the strength of the Arab and world liberation movements, and by their friends in the world, first and foremost the Soviet Union.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Let us touch on the situation in Lebanon now. Syria has exerted a good many efforts to end the civil war and halt the imperialist plot regarding the people of Lebanon. In your opinion, what are the factors that are preventing the restoration of peace, security, and national accord in Lebanon?

[Al-Asad] As you know, we have for many years been striving to help the Lebanese people stop the civil war. The best way is accord among the Lebanese themselves. Here too, however, Syria and Lebanon encounter U.S.-Israeli interference. At the end of last year, an agreement was reached among the warring Lebanese parties with Syrian mediation. The United States and Israel made every effort to prevent the implementation of this agreement. We told the United States directly: You Americans are trying to prevent the implementation of this document that constitutes a basis for Lebanon to proceed toward security and internal peace. Those who are trying to drag out the Lebanese crisis are the worst enemies of the Lebanese people. We are, however, optimistic. National accord must be reached in Lebanon, and we will continue our efforts in this direction.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Mr President, you have outlined the main reasons for the complex, contradictory situation in the Middle East. As is known, the Soviet Union favors a lasting and just settlement in the region. Our proposals on the subject are well known. How do you picture the political methods for unblocking the conflict in the Middle East?

[Al-Asad] Syria has supported and continues to support the Soviet proposals on a Middle East settlement. These proposals are similar to the Arab proposals we approved at the Arab leaders' summit in Fes. The problem is, however, that the United States and Israel reject all these proposals, both the Soviet and the Arab ones. I cannot see any other means to establish peace in our region except through the convening of an international conference on a Middle East settlement under UN auspices and with obligatory participation by the USSR and the United States. Washington and Tel Aviv are torpedoing the convening of this international conference and Soviet participation in it. I think that this boycott yet again testifies to the aggressive intentions of the United States and Israel and to the fact that they do not want a just peace to be established in the Middle East. They have deliberately driven the Middle East settlement process into an impasse. It is extremely important for the Soviet Union to be an active participant in a Middle East settlement, a guarantor that a really just and lasting peace will be established in our region.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Now let us turn to Soviet-Syrian relations: You signed the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union. In your view, what role does this treaty play, how is it being implemented and what role does it play in the development and expansion of our traditional links?

[Al-Asad] Friendly relations between our countries have a tradition going back many years. The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union was concluded with the aim of strengthening these relations. It formed a firm foundation for our multifaceted cooperation in political, economic, cultural, and other fields. We in Syria, and our friends in the USSR, are striving to strengthen this cooperation and deepen our friendship. Soviet-Syrian links are distinguished by their dynamism and efficacy.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Recently you marked the 40th anniversary of Syrian independence. The progressive and anti-imperialist course of your country has found clear direction under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. How would you assess Syria's main achievements on this path?

[Al-Asad] Syria was one of the first countries to throw off the colonial yoke and gain national independence. Over the entire course of these 40 years, the Syrian people have put up stubborn resistance to imperialist plots and pacts. Syria was the first Arab country to set up cooperation with socialist states as early as the beginning of the fifties. Now, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Syria occupies an important position in the framework of the Arab and world anti-imperialist movement. Despite the heavy burden we carry in the fight against forces of aggression and imperialism, the Syrian people have carried out profound transformations in political, economic, cultural, and other fields. We have set up a progressive national front. It includes all patriotic and progressive parties of the country. Close interaction and cooperation between all anti-imperialist detachments acquires particularly important significance when the country is faced by the threat of aggression from hostile forces, as is happening now in our region.

[Announcer] At the end of the interview, President Hafiz al-Asad once again stresses that the peoples of Syria and the Soviet Union are linked by the bonds of firm friendship. The Soviet Union is waging an active fight for the strengthening and preservation of peace. It plays a very important and effective role in supporting peoples fighting for their freedom, independence, and progress.

I want to reiterate, Hafiz al-Asad says, our devotion to the cause of deepening friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union, and wish the friendly Soviet people further progress, new successes, and prosperity.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Thank you, Mr President.

AL-ASAD THANKS CPSU FOR JUBILEE GREETINGS

PM280918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee; the the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: I sincerely thank you for the cordial congratulations which I received on the 40th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops from Syria. On behalf of the Syrian people, and the Ba'th Party leadership, and myself, may I take this opportunity to express profound gratitude for and a high assessment of the resolve you have shown in continuing to stand by Syria and our Arab nation in rebuffing Israeli aggression and imperialist interference as well as the support you have given to Syria's firm anti-imperialist course and our struggle for the sake of a just peace in the Middle East.

I share you confidence that the progressive development of Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation on the basis of the 1980 treaty will serve our peoples' interests and the cause of strengthening international security and establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. I can assure you of our steadfast desire to strengthen and expand the sphere of relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

Please accept best wishes for your health and happiness and for the friendly Soviet people's successes and prosperity.

Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and Syrian president.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER THANKS RYZHKOV FOR GREETINGS

PM280952 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Gratitude for the Congratulations"]

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm has sent a telegram to N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It says: "I convey to Your Excellency my and the Syrian Government's sincere gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes which you kindly sent me on Syria's national holiday.

"Permit me in response to send you good wishes too."

TASS CITES JANA ON LIBYAN COMPLAINT TO EEC

LD291021 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 29 TASS -- As the JANA agency said, Libya's People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has invited the Dutch charge d'affaires to the Jamahiriyah, as a representative of the country chairing the EEC. He was told that the EEC member countries grant refuge to terrorist organisations hostile to Libya and to other progressive Arab states, and give them various aid, including financial aid, and support. This stand of the West European states is aimed at sponsoring and exporting terrorism, whatever justification may be used for it.

Characteristically, official terrorism practised by Zionist Israel towards the Arab people of Palestine does not prevent the "Common Market" member countries from maintaining with it relations of all-round cooperation.

CORRESPONDENTS DESCRIBE AL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEW, TRIPOLI

PM281319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, S. Filatov report under the rubric "Echo of the Week"; "Steadfastness and Courage"]

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 27 Apr -- The Libyans will remember these days for a long time. They will also be memorable days for the journalists who came here on the first planes to land at Tripoli airport after the bombings by American aircraft.

After burying the dead, the inhabitants of Tripoli returned to the cares of the living. In the very center of the city, in the lively district of Bin 'Ashur, where American bombs were dropped, restoration work is being carried out rapidly and efficiently from morning till night. By the end of the week no craters could be seen. Carefully leveling the ground, the Libyan workers seemed to want to wipe off its face the traces of American barbarity. But halfway devastated buildings riddled by fragments still stand, dumb witnesses to the aggression. And the children, who are once again playing in the shady square, are still finding bomb fragments there.

Some districts of the capital are still cordoned off. Here they are bringing up unexploded special purpose bombs from underground and taking them away to remote districts to defuse them. All around, the ordinary life of an Arab city goes on...

The country is still on the alert. Vigilance is necessary, because threats against the Libyan people and calls for new military aggression against them are once again coming from across the ocean. The U.S. 6th Fleet is again engaging in provocative machinations off Libya's shores. The country's air defense resources, which, unexpectedly for the Americans, were able to greet the aggressor suitably and inflict appreciable damage on him, are guarding Libya's skies today too. The radio constantly carries broadcasts exposing the American military's criminal plans and calling for vigilance to be strengthened.

In this complex, difficult situation M. Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, received in his residence a group of Soviet journalists who had come to Tripoli to cover the events in the southern Mediterranean. Among them were the authors of these lines. After observing certain formalities, we entered the courtyard of the residence by car and were then invited into a small room in the building. A semicircular wooden table, a few leather armchairs, a large carpet on the floor -- that was all the furniture.

The journalists were invited to take the chairs, and then the leader of the Libyan revolution walked in. He was dressed in a blue-green suit, with high black boots on his feet. After greeting everyone, M. al-Qadhdhafi invited us to talk. Answering our questions, he spoke calmly and with dignity, periodically reinforcing his words with restrained gestures.

This interview was published in the Soviet press. It was shown several times on Libyan television. Local commentaries stress that M. al-Qadhdhafi expressed satisfaction with the Soviet Union's position, set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's statements, in which the aggressor was not only resolutely condemned, but given a serious warning.

The Soviet Union's solidarity with the Libyan people, the newspapers write, helps in the courageous resistance to the forces of imperialism, which threaten other developing countries too.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah is now in the front line of the struggle against American imperialsim, and the solidarity and sympathy of all peace-loving forces and peoples are on its side. In the past week Tripoli has received a large number of telegrams and messages from party, state, and public figures and organizations in various countries. Many delegations have come from all continents to express directly the solidarity and support of all honest people of the world for the Libyan people's heroic struggle. They were received by the country's leaders, who expressed their gratitude to those who resolutely condemned the U.S. aggression.

...From Tripoli's embankment you can easily see the clear outlines of the Soviet missile cruiser Vitse-Admiral Drozd. "We can somehow breathe more easily when we can see it there," Libyans standing on the embankment said, looking at the ship.

SOVIET SAILORS PAY RESPECTS TO LIBYAN VICTIMS

LD261458 Moscow TASS Internatinal Service in Russian 1348 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Apr (TASS) -- Tass special correspondents Vladimir Bogachev and Georgiy Shelenko report:

Today, Soviet sailors from the missile cruiser Vitse-Admiral Drozd, which made a routine [delovoy] call at the port of Tripoli, paid their respects to the memory of the Libyan citizens who perished during the barbaric bombardment of 15 April.

Libyan sailors stood in line at the entrance to the Al-Hani municipal cemetery. The procession of Soviet sailors approched the memorial to the strains of a funeral march. Captian First Rank A. Kovalchuk laid wreaths on the new graves of the victims of the American raid. The national anthem of the Libyan Jamahiriyak and the anthem of the Soviet Union resounded solemny.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONCLUSION OF RAMADAN VISIT TO MOSCOW

Ryzhkov Receives

PM211512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conversation in the Kremlin"]

[Text] N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T.Y. Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, who is on an official visit to Moscow, in the Kremlin 19 April.

A conversation took place on questions concerning the development or USSR-Iraq relations in different spheres, which was given a new momentum as a result of the December 1985 Soviet-Iraqi summit meeting. Ways were mapped out for the improvement and strenghening of mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of international policy, N.I. Ryzhkov stressed that the struggle to avert the nuclear danger and the struggle to effect a radical change for the better in the international situation are at the core of the Soviet Union's foreign policy strategy as determined by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. In this connection, the USSR attaches particular significance to the implementation of the comprehensive and specific program for disarmament outlined in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

T.Y. Ramadan declared the Iraqi Government's support for the Soviet initiatives and efforts aimed at the total liquidation of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons and at the prevention of a new world war.

Both sides condemned the aggressive U.S. actions against the sovereign Arab state of Libya. Emphasis was placed on the imperative need for an immediate end to the U.S. aggression which poses a serious threat to peace and international security.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Taking part in it were: on the Soviet side -- I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and V.P. Polyakov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry section; on the Iraqi side -- Subhi Yasin Khudayr, minister of industry and minerals; A.D. Shanshal, minister of state for defense; and S.A. Majid al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR.

Arkhipov Sees Off

PM210957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Completed"]

[Text] Talks were completed 19 April between I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and T.Y. Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Republic.

I.V. Arkhipov and T.Y. Ramadan expressed satisfaction at the development of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq and confirmed their mutual desire to strengthen them in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

On the same day T.Y. Ramadan left the Soviet Union. At the airport he was seen off by I.V. Arkhipov, K.F. Katushev, and other officials.

S.A. Majid al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

TASS CITES GHALI'S REMARKS ON CAIRO-MOSCOW LINKS

LD271344 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo April 27 TASS -- Egypt seeks to advance cooperation with the USSR in efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, according to Egyptian Foreign Minister of State Butrus Ghali.

Speaking in an interview with the newspaper AL-SIYASI, he said the visit to Egypt by a Soviet parliamentary delegation and the trip to Moscow by the Egyptian economics minister indicate the level reached by relations between the two countries in different fields.

Egypt, Ghali said, is a non-aligned nation and wants to have close cooperation and friendly relations with all countries.

He said Egypt's call for convening an international conference to solve the Palestinian issue provides for the Soviet Union's active part in such a forum.

Without solving the Palestinian problem, the pivotal issue in the Middle East, on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, Ghali continued, it is impossible to achieve stability and peace in the Middle East.

Egypt, he said, stands for a just and all-embracing settlement through the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, for an international conference in the Middle East with the participation of all conflicting sides and the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES VIEWS RELATIONS WITH UAE

GF261926 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 26 Apr (WAM) -- Mr (Rostom Sevolin), Soviet charge d'affaires to the UAE, stated that the Soviet ambassador to the UAE has been appointed by the Soviet Government and will soon be announced after the normal official steps are completed.

In statements published today in the daily AL-KHALIJ, he said that diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the UAE are of great importance because diplomatic relations mean mutual understanding between countries, becoming acquainted with the people and their civilization and culture from up close, then endeavoring to develop economic, trade, and political relations in the interest of both sides.

The Soviet diplomat explained that the work of the Soviet Embassy would be according to the basic principles of the Soviet Government in its relations with countries designed to establish peace in the world. He pointed out that peace and joint cooperation can only be achieved when governments and people understand the views of each other and prepare the necessary conditions to consolidate principles of peace.

Mr (Sevolin) pointed out that relations between the UAE and the Soviet Union did not begin with the declaration of the establishment of diplomatic relations, but began in January 1973 when exchanges were being conducted during UN sessions through the envoys of the two countries.

He added that exchanges between the two countries at the United Nations were being held which covered their views prior to raising issues before the UN sessions in order to gain support for the issues, whether the issues concerned the UAE or the Soviet Union and [word indistinct] in the same framework as the exchange of information and documents over discussed issues.

The Soviet charge d'affaires summed up his country's stance on the security of the Gulf saying it is [word indistinct] the Gulf countries initially and the responsibility to realize it lies in [words indistinct] the international imperialism and does not serve the Iraqi or Iranian people.

He stated that his country strongly supports immediate endeavors to end this war and resolve all differences between the two warring countries through peaceful negotiations.

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS BOLIVIAN CP CONGRESS

Arrives in La Paz

PM280844 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] La Paz, 24 Apr -- A CPSU delegation headed by P.K. Luchinskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived here at the invitation of the Communist Party of Bolivia [PCB] Central Committee to participate in the work of an extraordinary PCB Congress. At the capital's airport the CPSU delegation was met by Simon Reyes, first secretary of the PCB Central Committee; Oscar Salas, second secretary of the PCB Central Committee; and other leaders of the Communist Party.

Greets Bolivian Communist Party

LD262037 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1916 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (TASS) -- Here is the text of the CPSU Central Committee greetings to the extraordinary congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia:

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee conveys fraternal greetings to the delegates of the extraordinary congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia.

The international situation in which your congress is taking place remains tense and dangerous because of the actions of the aggressive circles of imperialism which are enhancing the arms race in all direction and are not discontinuing interference in the internal affairs of other states. The militarist face of this policy was again revealed by the refusal of the United States, despite the wishes of all mankind, to accept the Soviet Union's proposals on ending nuclear tests, and by the new nuclear explosions at the Nevada range.

By carrying out a piratical aggression against Libya, the United States has again appeared as the chief culprit for the escalation of international tension, playing in an irresponsible manner with the fate of millions of people.

Washington's imperialist policy is very obvious in Latin America, evidence of which are the continual threats against socialist Cuba, open support for the Somozist gangs aimed at impeding the people of Nicaragua from building their life as they think best, and the suffocating noose of debt thrown over the Latin American countries by transnational corporations.

No matter how great the threat of war and nuclear catastrophe is at the moment, it can be warded off by the joint efforts of all progressive, peace-loving forces of the world. Proceeding from this, the 27th CPSU Congress set out a concrete program for preserving and strengthening universal peace and formulated the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security, the creation of which would make it possible to turn the course of world events into the channel of detente and to ensure conditions for free, independent development of all countries and peoples.

The CPSU congress confirmed the party's course of devoted solidarity with the forces of social and national liberation, and for strengthening cooperation between communist and workers parties.

We wish you succesful accomplishment of the tasks which will be mapped out by the Bolivian Communist Party congress, consolidation of party ranks and expansion of its influence in the masses, rallying of all the progressive and patriotic forces in the struggle against the antipopular plans of reaction, for the country's democratic and independent development.

Long live friendship between our parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

CHILEAN MILITARY EXILES URGE RESISTANCE TO PINOCHET

PY212157 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The organization of Chilean military exiles has called on officers, non-commissioned officers, corporals, soldiers, and conscripts to side with the people and not lend themselves to the fratricidal adventures of General Pinochet. The document indicates that this is the decisive year to end the dictatorship and asks the Armed Forces to become aware of the grave situation affecting institutions and the entire country.

The Chilean military in exile stress that the struggle will not take its toll only from the people; the people will see to it that it is also exacted from the military. The call to the Armed Forces, says quote, our organization was born from the commitment assumed with Chile and its people at the time the oath to the flag was taken as soldiers, and it is our duty to alert the Armed Forces to the serious situation our fatherland is experiencing, unquote.

The document adds that despite all the drawbacks and violence used against them, the people have managed to resore their organization and are today in a position to take the offensive and move towrd the final objective of ousting the dictatorship as soon as possible. The experience of the Haitian and Philippine peoples, who have recently recovered their freedom, clearly shows the road to take. The document adds that there is no dictatiorial force that can impede the liberation of the people when they decide to mobilize themselves for that purpose. The degree of combativeness and social mobilization our countrymen have attained forced social sectors that were until recently loyal to the regime to withdraw their support for the dictatorship. Today, Pinochet survives thanks only to the support of the Armed Forces, the document of the military exiles asserts and points out that the Armed Forces are responsible for the poverty and terror our countrymen are suffering.

The document issued by the organization of Chilean military in exile concludes by saying: Officers, noncommissioned officers, corporals, soldiers, and conscripts: take positions by siding with the people and do not let yourself be dragged into the fratricidal adventures of Gen Pinochet. As Chileans and soldiers, we tell you that the future of the fatherland, as well as that of the Armed Forces is in your hands.

The document of the organization of Chilean military in exile ends by stating: For a sovereign and free fatherland and for an Armed Forces at the service of the people.